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Iraq stops aid to Eritrean group

RUT, Jan. 16 (R)—Iraqi withdrawal of its backing from one of the major guerrilla groups in Ethiopia, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), Arab diplomatic sources said today. They said the Iraqi leadership had told the EPLF that it would not provide the group with military or political support. Eritrea is to become a key element in the intensifying super-power struggle for influence in the Gulf and Red Sea areas following the military intervention in Afghanistan. Marxist Ethiopia, a ally of the Soviet Union, borders Somalia, where the United States has sought military base facilities to counter the Soviet push into Afghanistan. According to the sources, the Iraqi decision is tantamount to a break in relations with the EPLF, once such cordial terms that the Iraqi rulers threatened to break Moscow if it continued pouring weapons into Ethiopia.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سببية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Assad urges reform, defensive power

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (R)—President Hafez Al Assad told his new government today that Syria needed internal reforms and the continued development of its defensive power against Israel. Addressing the new 37-member government sworn in today, President Assad urged the cabinet to make every effort to solve problems facing their countrymen and to stamp out middlemen. Almost half the cabinet is made up of young technocrats chosen to introduce long-promised internal reforms following a press campaign against corruption and inefficiency. Diplomats said the appointment of a new interior minister, Maj. Gen. Nasreddin Nasser, was likely to mean fresh moves against a wave of assassinations and other acts of violence which killed an estimated 120 people in the past six months. On foreign policy, President Assad said: "We will continue to make efforts to develop our defensive power in a manner enabling us to confront the usurping enemy..."

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Regional Briefs

RUT, Jan. 16 (R)—The Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) today sed rightist militia snipers of opening fire for the second day along the commercial sector of Beirut, wounding three men. In a statement broadcast over the state-run Beirut radio, the ADF said its men did not return the fire to deprive the dias of the opportunity to "escalate the situation." Two Syrian soldiers were reported to have been wounded in the same yesterday. The rightists had blamed the ADF, Palestinian mandos and Lebanese leftists for the flare-up. The ADF said shooting yesterday disturbed peace in the devastated sector "three weeks of calm. The incident occurred as the Lebanese government was preparing to seek another six-month extension of ADF mandate, which expires on Jan. 27. Informed sources said that under the present circumstances, it would be almost impossible for Lebanon to do without the ADF in maintaining security and order in most parts of the country."

RUT, Jan. 16 (AP)—Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman Yasser Arafat is to visit Iran for a meeting with religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi today. He confirmed a report in the leftist newspaper Al Liwa that Mr. Arafat was expected in Iran this month but said he did not know when the trip will materialize.

ARTOUM, Jan. 16 (R)—Sudan today recalled its ambassador to the United Nations for failing to attend Monday's General Assembly vote on a resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The Sudan News Agency (SUNA) ordered. President Jaafar Numeiri instructed his foreign ministry to recall Ambassador Ali Ahmad Sahloul from New York to Artoum immediately. SUNA said, SUNA did not say why Mr. Sahloul failed to attend the vote. Sudan has condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and has called for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

GADISHU, Jan. 16 (R)—Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre said today the country's new parliament will hold its opening session on Jan. 24. This follows a Dec. 30 election, the first in years, in which the only candidates, nominated by the ruling Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, were elected to the 171-member parliament. President Barre dismissed parliament, suspended the constitution and dissolved the supreme court when he came to power in a military coup in 1969. The exact role of the new parliament has not yet been set out but under the new constitution provided in a referendum last August, power remains with the president's central committee.

IRO, Jan. 16 (R)—Egyptian authorities are investigating cases of sabotage and subversion following Sunday's arrest of 70 Muslim extremists, the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper reported today. It quoted Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail as saying leftist rightist subversive elements were attempting to cause strife between Egyptian Muslims and Christians. In an apparent reference to the Soviet Union and hardline Arab countries, the minister said: "All such plots were instigated from abroad by those who want to impose on us certain ideologies." On Monday, Prosecutor General Salah Rashidi said 70 people belonging to a group called Jihad (Holy War) had been arrested in Alexandria on Sunday night in which a police officer was killed. He said the organization was advocating the establishment in Egypt of "a new Islamic society."

HRAIN, Jan. 16 (R)—The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Nasser Al Khalifa, today received a message from South Yemeni President Abdul Fattah Ismail dealing with Arab developments dangers facing the Gulf region, the Gulf News Agency said. The message was handed by South Yemeni Deputy Foreign Minister Abdou Ali Abdul Rahman who arrived here from Doha today. The Yemeni envoy was touring Gulf states to convey his messages to other Gulf leaders. The agency said the message dealt "with means of mobilizing Gulf resources to confront threats." It did not elaborate.

ELLINGTON, Jan. 16 (R)—The chairman of the New Zealand Board of Wool, Mr. John Clarke, today rejected the idea of refusing to sell wool to Iran. The world wool trade was carried out by an international marketing organization which could easily switch from wool from one destination to another. "It does as a matter of course already," he said in an interview. "If Iran had wool, it could get it. A ban by New Zealand would be an empty gesture," he said.

HA, Jan. 16 (AP)—French minister of foreign trade Jean Lecanier conferred with the Qatari Minister of Communications and Transport Abdullah Bin Nasser Al Suwaidi here today, on the second day of his visit to this oil-rich state. The two discussed ways of developing cooperation between their two countries in the communications and transport sectors, the official Qatari News Agency reported. One of the projects discussed was the installation of a 30,000-line telephone exchange by a French company, the agency said. Mr. Lecanier, who is on a tour of oil-rich Gulf states also conferred with the Qatari foreign minister, Sheikh Ahmad Al Thani earlier in the day and discussed the further improvement of the already good relations between the two countries, the agency added.

HRAN, Jan. 16 (R)—Saboteurs last night blew up an oil pipeline running from Ahwaz to Abadan in Iran's oil-rich south-Khuzestan province, the official Pars News Agency reported today. The explosion started a fire. Officials of the state oil company, firemen and revolutionary guards rushed to the scene. Pars

KARA, Jan. 16 (R)—Defense Minister Ahmet Iskan Birincioğlu has said Turkey must remain strong and alert after the Iranian tragedy. "Turkey is a NATO member and will remain so as long as the interests of the country require it," the minister told parliament last night. "Developments in our region and other regions show that we must be alert at all times. The Afghan tragedy is a clear example of the danger of complacency." Commenting on the new mutual defense agreement with the United States, concluded last week, Mr. Birincioğlu said the agreement would put it to parliament for debate although this is not essential since it was an executive accord. He was replying to criticism from left-wing opposition deputies that the text of the accord had been kept secret and may include concessions damaging to Turkey's sovereignty. Referring to U.S.-Turkish military ties, whose status is the main subject of the agreement, the minister said: "These installations will function as Turkish installations. They will be commanded by Turkish officers and supervised by Turks." How the U.S. could operate within them, jointly with Turkey, would be determined by implementation agreements still being worked out, Mr. Birincioğlu said. "We have not made any concessions. It will be seen after the formal signing that Turkey stands to gain a lot from this accord," he added. Mr. Birincioğlu said the five-year agreement could be annulled by her side under procedures laid down in one of its clauses.



Egyptian newspaper vendor in central Cairo holds up copy of the Jerusalem Post, along with a copy of the Egyptian daily Al-Ahram. Israeli newspapers went on sale in Cairo for the first time Wednesday afternoon since the creation of the Zionist state in 1948. Egyptian newspapers have also been dispatched to Israel in the first direct business link between the two countries. (AP wirephoto)

Fighting between Soviet troops, rebels continues in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 16 (Agencies)—Fighting between Soviet troops and Afghan insurgents is continuing in eight principal regions of Afghanistan, diplomatic and military sources said today. They said the fighting was heaviest in the mountainous, tribal eastern end of the country but was also taking place in the west.

The sources, with expert knowledge of Afghanistan, said sporadic sniping and ambushes were occurring throughout the country's road network with the exception, at least at present, of the road linking Kabul with the Pakistan border at the Khayber Pass.

They said the Soviet army had some 50,000 combat troops, many of them lightly equipped, and about 20,000 support and logistical forces in Afghanistan with about another two divisions on the Afghan border ready to move in if needed.

The sources said the insurgents were divided into five main groups with different political viewpoints, objectives and aims. Military attaches said the insurgents had no weapons except those they could make or buy or take from their enemies on the battlefield.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said tonight there could be no justification for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Gandhi was talking to reporters after a 45-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who arrived today for talks on the Afghan crisis and other problems.

Asked whether India justified

the Soviet action in Afghanistan, she said: "I don't think that any country is justified in entering another country."

Her reply contradicted earlier official statements accepting Moscow's explanations for the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington, on the last leg of a five-nation Middle East and Asian tour, met Mrs. Gandhi at her home shortly after flying in from Pakistan. He earlier visited Turkey, Oman and Saudi Arabia. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who arrived in Paris for talks about the Afghan crisis with French officials, said before leaving Bonn that there would be action by Washington's allies over the next several weeks and that he understood this would be a joint move.

In Washington, the Carter administration today threatened a U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics unless Soviet troops quit Afghanistan by mid-February.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in an interview published in the New York Times that President Carter and he were personally opposed to U.S. participation in the games and a decision would have to be made soon.

Mr. Vance, whose statement follows a call by Vice-President Walter Mondale for the games to be transferred, said he did not expect Moscow to heed the U.S. warnings, which follow other measures to try to force Soviet withdrawal, such as an embargo on the sale of 17 million tonnes of grain.

Mr. Vance did not say how the administration could prevent U.S.

Egypt rejects Israeli plan for Palestinian council

Autonomy negotiations for W Bank, Gaza suffer new setback

CAIRO, Jan. 16 (Agencies)—Protracted negotiations over Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip suffered another setback today when

An Egyptian official spokesman described the Israeli plan as a step backward and accused Israel of resorting to the logic which he said it used before signing last year's Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The spokesman said the Israeli proposal involved a partial transfer of power to a Palestinian authority in the two regions. "This constituted a breach of the Camp David accords, the supplementary agreement on establishing full autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as the peace treaty," he said.

Details of the Israeli plan were not disclosed but since the start of the autonomy talks last May, Egypt and Israel have held widely differing views on the powers to be granted to the autonomous council.

The spokesman said Egypt would present a counter-plan, which "will be in complete conformity with the Camp David accords and supplementary

agreement," at tomorrow's session of the talks. Egypt wants the Palestinian council to enjoy wide legislative, executive and other powers while Israel insists the council should have only limited powers.

Both sides have made no progress over Jerusalem which Israel says is its capital and will never be divided again. Egypt maintains that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank.

President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, who met in Aswan, Upper Egypt, earlier this month, did not manage to settle the two issues.

The Camp David agreements, signed by Egypt, Israel and the U.S. in September, 1978, set next May as deadline for completion of the autonomy talks. But western diplomatic sources say it is unlikely this could be achieved as the Egyptian and Israeli sides are still widely apart.

Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali today held urgent consultations with the Egyptian delegation at the autonomy talks to draft the Egyptian plan for Palestinian autonomy.

According to an Israeli newspaper report on Monday, the proposal has Israel maintaining full authority for security, public lands, and legislation, while the elected Palestinian council would be responsible for education, agriculture, health, transportation, local police and religious affairs.

In Beirut, Mayor Rashad Al Shawwa of Gaza was quoted today as rejecting Egypt's proposal that autonomy arrangements for

Egypt rejected an Israeli plan offering limited powers for an elected Palestinian council in the two regions.

Israeli occupied territories be introduced on two stages, beginning in Gaza.

"We regard this suggestion as a blow to us," he said in an interview published by the independent Beirut newspaper An-Nahar. "Such a move would divide the people of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank," he added.

President Sadat was reported to have made the Gaza autonomy proposal at his talks in Aswan last week with Mr. Begin.

Mr. Shawwa was quoted as declaring his full support for the PLO, describing it as "the most qualified party to lead the Palestinian people."

In occupied Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said today that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had reinforced Israel's opposition to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in occupied Arab territories.

Addressing Israel's Knesset Mr. Begin condemned the Soviet move and the support it received from the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"The same thing that happened in Afghanistan could happen in the heart of the Middle East and endanger our very existence," the prime minister said.

Mr. Begin claimed the Soviet Union had sent both men and huge quantities of sophisticated weapons to Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and South Yemen.

"The people of the world must understand against this background of Russian penetration in our region why we so firmly oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state," he said.

Mr. Begin said that he had reached understanding on the possible dangers to the region by

the Soviet move with President Sadat in Aswan.

Mr. Begin also said he had agreed with President Sadat that only minor progress had been made in the autonomy talks. But the main issues were still unresolved.

"We want an agreement on autonomy with the Egyptians and with the Palestinian Arabs but it is clear that peace cannot be enforced," he said. "It must be accepted by all sides. The Palestinians have so far refused to join but I am sure the day will come and the peace will be expanded."

He said that his cabinet would discuss in the near future a proposal by President Sadat to implement self-rule in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin said, however, that according to President Sadat's proposal an agreement must first be reached on the entire autonomy issue before being implemented in Gaza.

Mr. Begin did not indicate whether he would support this proposal.

Labour opposition leader Shimon Peres said in a radio interview today he supported the Egyptian idea of implementing the Palestinian autonomy plan first in Gaza.

Mr. Peres earlier sharply attacked Mr. Begin and his government in the Knesset for lacking a coherent foreign policy.

Meanwhile a delegation of residents from north Israel presented the prime minister with a petition signed by 350,000 people calling on the government to annex the Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria during the June war of 1967. Mr. Begin said the government would consider this.

Countering American warnings to Islamic countries

Moscow tries to soften hard impact of Afghanistan role on Muslim World

By John Morrison

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 — The Soviet Union is trying hard to soften the impact of its intervention in Afghanistan on the Muslim World by stressing that Islam has nothing to fear from the Kremlin.

The theme has emerged strongly in the Soviet press over the past week, apparently to counter American warnings of the danger posed to Islamic countries by "atheistic communism."

Soviet reports from Kabul, where the pro-Moscow Babrak Karmal was installed in power at the end of December in a coup backed by Soviet troops, have stressed that the new government is reversing its predecessor's repression of Muslims. Moscow Television has shown smiling Afghan Muslim clergy expressing thanks for the overthrow of Hafizullah Amin, the former president executed immediately after

Khaddam says U.S. is Islam's leading enemy

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (R)—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said today the United States was Islam's leading enemy.

Opening a meeting of the front for "steadfastness and confrontation," an organization formed to foil the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, he said the U.S. had increased military and political tension in the region.

"We cannot but compare between the anti-Arab and anti-Muslim attitude of the United States and the Soviet Union's stand supporting our just causes," Mr. Khaddam said.

The front comprises Syria, South Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The meeting was convened by Syria to discuss Arab and international questions.

Mr. Khaddam said the U.S. "in view of its anti-Arab stand and support for Israel cannot but be considered Islam's and the Muslim's leading enemy."

The Algerian and South Yemeni foreign ministers arrived in Damascus yesterday and the Libyan foreign affairs secretary was expected later. The PLO will be represented by the head of its political department, Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi.

The five delegates were also expected to discuss Palestinian-Libyan relations which sharply deteriorated late last year after charges by the Palestinians that the Tripoli government was seeking to meddle in their affairs. The Libyan Jamahiriyyah says it has no differences with the PLO, only with the Fatah commando group.

the coup.

In the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta today a Soviet expert on Islam said it was quite wrong to say that Soviet communists were sworn enemies of religious such as Islam. Mr. Igor Belyayev, a writer on Middle East affairs, praised Islam for having a peace-loving character and links with anti-imperialist struggle, especially in Iran.

He said western propaganda had contributed to an erroneous impression in Islamic countries that Soviet communists were sworn enemies of religion. Although Soviet communists were atheists, this did not mean they were committed to fight a war against any religion, he said, adding that Soviet Muslims had full freedom to practice their religion.

Mr. Belyayev said western predictions of an Islamic explosion in the Soviet Union were aimed at distracting Iranians and Afghans from their revolutionary struggle. American news media were trying to disorient the peoples of the Middle East, to divert them from the struggle against U.S. neocolonialism. They had succeeded in provoking elements of mistrust among Iran's revolutionary leaders towards left-wing forces there, he said.

Mr. Belyayev's article appeared to be aimed in particular at soothing ruffled Islamic feelings in Iran, which voted in the U.N. General Assembly this week for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Of the Soviet Union's friends in the Middle East, only Marxist South Yemen voted with Moscow against the resolution. Syria abstained and Iraq, which has a friendship treaty with the Kremlin, voted in favour.

Since its intervention in Afghanistan and the subsequent sharp deterioration in relations with Washington, Moscow has stepped up its verbal support for Iran in its quarrel with the United States. The Soviet press has lost no time in pointing out that only the Kremlin's protecting veto saved Iran from the imposition of economic sanctions by the U.N. Security Council. If the U.S. and other western nations impose their own trade sanctions and blockades against Iran, Moscow presumably believes that it will be able to gain further credit and influence in Tehran by keeping trade links open.

The Soviet press has played down any suggestion of a conflict between the new government in Kabul and the Islamic republic in Iran. Reports that Soviet troops were massing on the Afghan-Iranian border were quickly denounced by the official news agency Tass as "provocative concoctions."

The other major Islamic country which the Kremlin is clearly trying to woo is Saudi Arabia. The announcement from Riyadh of a boycott of this year's Olympics has been ignored by the official press, which instead has reported on remarks by Crown Prince Fahd on the possible establishment of Saudi diplomatic ties with Moscow.

First feelers from Moscow were put out to Saudi Arabia last year after Riyadh lined up with the other Arab states against Washington over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Mr. Belyayev recalled that Saudi Arabia led the Arab oil boycott of the U.S. in 1973, and that Moscow had diplomatic ties with the Saudis under King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud. "In this period (1926) the firm position of Moscow helped Saudi Arabia withstand the intrigues of imperialist England," he said.

Reuter



Abdul Halim Khaddam

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A big help

THE 1970s were the decade which established once and for all the lines — some would say the skein — of international economic interdependency.

One catalyst for this was the series of price increases by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, starting with their four-fold increase in 1974. This established a new pattern in relations between the countries, mostly in the so-called Third World, which possess most of the world's mineral wealth, and the industrialised countries which consume most of these commodities and which in the past had exploited and controlled them.

But, for all the earnestness and importance of the North-South Dialogue in correcting the imbalance of wealth between poor and rich countries, there have remained sometimes even more glaring imbalances between the least developed countries and their Third World counterparts who have the good fortune to possess precious natural resources.

The much-maligned OPEC was among the first not only to recognise these disparities but to set mechanisms in action to remedy them, with the creation of the OPEC Special Fund. The task of channelling OPEC's financial surpluses into Third World development projects has acquired even greater urgency as the oil producers have adjusted their prices further to bring them into line with world market conditions and to offset the enormous financial losses which they were encountering as a result of investing their surpluses in the recession-ridden West on the one hand, and using their wealth to finance their own development projects (which meant importing Western goods and services, and, with them, Western inflation) on the other.

The OPEC members have always taken deadly seriously their responsibility to minimise the inflationary, and, in some cases economically debilitating, effects of oil price increases on developing countries, who, of course, are also oil importers — increasingly so as they, too, seek to industrialise.

The meeting in Vienna yesterday of OPEC finance ministers was thus important in furthering this trend, and it is good that the ministers were apparently ready to add another \$1.6 billion to the Special Fund's assets, bringing the fund total to \$4 billion.

There is more than just money involved, too, as the OPEC donors have insisted that the aid should be used only for relevant, feasible and economical projects, and have helped the clients in seeking technical assistance in getting the projects under way.

A new world economic order, however, obviously depends on an eventual phasing out of donor-client relations and a replacement of them by true economic justice for all. The present state of the world economy, however, is not conducive to such economic liberation just yet, and in the meantime, special buffers like the OPEC fund are needed to save some countries from economic oblivion.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I His Majesty King Hussein and the delegation with him returned home Tuesday after making a step forward for Arab solidarity based on consultations and clearly presented vision in the successful talks the King held with leaders of the five Arab countries he visited: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

The visit was within the framework of the Arab strategy established at the Baghdad summit and reaffirmed at the Tunis summit. The Jordanian move led by His Majesty King Hussein proved that this strategy is still full of life and able to survive and work in the critical circumstances the area is witness to at present.

The positive Jordanian move aimed at strengthening Arab solidarity in the face of these circumstances worked to assure that Arab action remain in line with Arab principles, without being changed by the conflict among the superpowers.

AL DUSTOUR: King Hussein's tour of the Arabian peninsula came at a time when the Arab oil states have become the object of superpower conflict especially following the changes have taken place in Central Asia and the latest Middle East developments resulting from the continued expansionist Zionist aggression. The Arab nation at this particular stage is being exposed to a severe and crucial test, and therefore sincere Arab leaders should prove their merit by mobilising their potentials to pass this test, which can't be passed without joint Arab action based on unity of vision, effort and aims.

King Hussein has the most experience in the struggle for the Arab cause and also possesses a sufficient degree of clarity of vision, insight and concern for the unity of the Arab nation to guarantee the credibility of his evaluation and analysis of the dangers, events and challenges surrounding it and the ways he suggests he and other Arab leaders can pass the test facing it at this critical stage in its history.

GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?
LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT
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His Majesty King Hussein visited the Public Security Directorate Wednesday. During his meeting with the director and top public security officers, the King expressed his appreciation of members of the directorate for their service to the people. King

Hussein praised the efforts they have exerted in all circumstances. The King expressed his support and that of the government for the directorate. He was accompanied on the visit by the Chief of the Royal Court, Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi.

New law requires foreign correspondents to register

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — A royal decree was issued today approving a law governing the status of foreign correspondents in Jordan.

According to the terms of the law, correspondents based in Jordan on a temporary or a permanent basis should be accredited by the Department of Press and Publications, and should not be among personnel enjoying diplomatic immunity in the country.

Foreign publications and agencies must inform the department in writing of their intention of accrediting correspondents, who must later complete the required procedures in accordance with the department's regulations, the law stipulates. The correspondent should inform the department of any change in his address or his status.

The law, which goes into effect on Feb. 16, also states that foreign correspondents may work for more than one information medium, and the foreign agency or publication may have more than one correspondent accredited in Jordan.

If the correspondent is Jordanian, the law stipulates, he

should be a member of the Jordanian Journalists' Association.

The Department of Press and Publications will facilitate the work of correspondents in Jordan and will grant them press cards to help them carry out their missions. However, it says that the director of press and publications is entitled to issue warnings or even to withdraw the press cards from correspondents if they violate the new law.

Scandinavians sympathise with Arab position in ME

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — The people of Scandinavia now have a better understanding of the positive stand of the Arab states with regard to achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East region. Sweden's non-resident ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Sten Daniel Stromholm, said today.

Speaking during a meeting with the Minister of Information, Dr. Sa'id Tal, the ambassador said the Scandinavian people, influenced

King sends Tito cable

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable to Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito wishing him a speedy recovery from his illness. "I hope you will soon be able to resume your duties as the leader of your nation to achieve further progress and prosperity for Yugoslavia and stability for the Third World", the cable said.

for a long time by Zionist propaganda, have at last woken up to the reality of the situation in the region and adopted a more realistic attitude.

During the meeting, the minister explained Jordan's Middle East stand and reiterated Arab demands for a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the safeguarding of the legitimate Palestinian right to self-determination.

The Beirut-based ambassador arrived in Amman yesterday for a several-day stay.

NOTE BOOK

The greater danger

By Rami G. Khouri

THE SOVIET invasion and occupation of Afghanistan has sparked a series of frantic re-evaluations of interests in the Middle East, with the United States suddenly scanning the region for possible military bases, air facilities and temporary staging posts. The land of Mohammad, Moses and Jesus has become a muddled arena of imperate superpower competition based on expedient, fragile alliances of precarious nation-states throughout the Middle East. This is due to two main causes: the lack of a clear American policy in the area, and the corresponding lack of a coherent self-charted Arab geopolitical strategy to deal with either local imperatives (Israel) or global power struggles (Soviet-America competition).

The dangers of such a situation are already obvious. The Iranian-Afghani area is in turmoil. Pakistan is seemingly ready to be transformed into the Western industrial world's south Asian arms depot. The oil states of the Arabian Gulf region are sitting tight, hoping all this will go away. American and British officials are flying around the Middle East, Africa and Asia in a desperate bid to identify their real allies in case of the need to call on their cooperation in a situation of future conflict.

But there are greater dangers. The main one is that the present confusion will aggravate the United States' historic inability to deal rationally with the Arab World, to the detriment of both the United States and the Arabs.

This danger stems from the simple fact that the United States has never been able to deal with the Arabs on the basis of the Arabs' own national security and national development priorities. The best example of this failure of American perceptions are the flying four-hour visits of National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who drops in on various Arab heads of state to outline to them the dangers of Soviet encirclement of the Arab World.

The point the United States has missed with impressive consistency is that Soviet encirclement is only one of several strategic threats to the Middle East, as the situation is viewed from the perspective of Amman, Cairo, Riyadh and every living room of every Palestinian home in the world.

The more immediate, tangible and frustrating threat comes from the establishment and expansion of Israel, which is viewed by the Arab man-in-the-street as a direct and even deliberate extension of American policy. The Arabs are therefore put in the difficult and incongruous dilemma of having to decide whether the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan is really any more threatening to them than the American-sustained Israeli invasion and occupation of Palestine.

The choice is bewildering, and painful. But the United States needs to understand today—if it has never done so in the past—that the Arabs are being asked to differentiate between two equally

despised aggressions, and in this context the natural logical, biological reaction will always be to reluctantly endure something further afield in favour of confronting the more immediate danger. In our case, this means having to decide whether Israel's American-sustained aggression in Palestine is worse than Russia's aggression in southern Asia. The utopian response is to condemn both, but the more practical and realistic probability is that we will end up focusing on the Palestinian issue while joining the ranks of those other countries in the world who passively hope the Russians would stop subjugating smaller countries.

The danger is that the United States will miss this fact, and will look at the Arab states primarily as sources of oil and potential locations for military bases to protect the flow of that oil, all the while disregarding the national security priorities of the Arabs themselves. These priorities are peripherally linked to oil and Russian nastiness, but directly and emphatically linked to the resolution of the Palestinian issue.

The situations in Iran and Afghanistan have brought out glaring contradictions in American policies which claim to seek the friendship of the Arab World but which in fact only aggravate the incompatibility of simultaneously trying to be the friends of the Arabs and the financiers and arms suppliers of an undefined Israeli state that has gouged and gutted the very heart of the Arab World.

This has also highlighted the lack of clarity among the Arabs themselves in their individual and collective policies towards the superpowers. Is it possible to be close friends of the United States, and also dependent on it for ultimate security in the form of arms supplies, while America's reciprocal concern for the Arabs plays only a supportive role within its more important global strategic concerns that far transcend the Middle East?

There is real and legitimate concern in the Middle East about the viability and survivability of nation-states in the face of predatory external superpowers and destabilising internal factional movements. Both ultimately feed on the instability of the Middle East that traces itself back in large part to the atomisation of the Palestinian nation, which also plays a major role in the inability of the Arab World to find a comfortable niche among the gluttonous scramblings of insensitive superpowers.

For one superpower to try and cover up this basic confusion in the Middle East by trying to outflank the other superpower by increasing its local military capabilities or pumping more guns into Middle Eastern or Asian countries that lack the psycho-political clarity to know whom to shoot those guns at, will only complicate an already embarrassing and contradictory situation.

All of this makes peace in the Middle East more elusive in the short run, and destructive chaos more probable. It is on the shoulders of those who have to explain this to future generations that the burden falls most heavily.

Premier calls for boost in aid to occupied Arab territories

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, today called on Arab states to increase their aid to the people in the occupied Arab territories and strengthen their steadfastness. He also called for close cooperation between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Jordan in obtaining Arab aid and channelling it to the West Bank. The Prime Minister was speaking at a meeting with the

members of the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the People in the Occupied Arab Territories. They reviewed in the meeting the committee's work and its future programme.

The committee was holding another meeting here today to finalise a comprehensive plan for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — The mayors of four towns in the occupied West Bank called on the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, today to discuss aid for projects undertaken by their municipalities. The mayors were from Ramallah, Silwad, Bani Zaid and Al Bireh.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — The Director General of the East Jerusalem District Electric Company, Mr. Anwar Nuseibeh, arrived here from Jerusalem today. He met with the Jordanian-Palestinian committee currently convening here. During the meeting he explained the company's situation and the Israeli occupation authorities' attempts to take possession of the company as part of their designs to encircle Jerusalem and eliminate the Arab character of the holy city.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — The head of the Political Bureau at the Argentine Foreign Ministry, Mr. Enrique Lupiz, left Amman today at the end of his three-day visit to Jordan. He had met with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Marwan Al Qasem, and other senior officials, and also delivered an invitation for the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, to visit Argentina.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — The Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Ali Nsour, discussed with the South Korean Ambassador, Mr. Jin Chul Soh, economic and trade relations between the two countries and means of developing them.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — A four-day training course in fighting forest fires will start on Jan. 19 at the Kamalia forestry training centre near Sweileh. Specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Civil Defence Department, as well as the West German forestry experts from the centre, will instruct a group of 14 people on methods of fighting fires using the most up-to-date equipment. The Kamalia Centre, the first of its kind in the Middle East, was opened on Jan. 3 by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — A delegation from the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) left here for Baghdad today to attend a meeting on a strategy for joint Arab economic action. The council's secretary general, Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, who heads the delegation, told JNA that the CAEU will present a paper with its proposals for joint Arab economic action.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 25 incidents occurred in Jordan yesterday, resulting in the death of two people and the injury of eleven others. Among these, he said, there were five road accidents.

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JT) — The roof of an old house in Basman street collapsed here yesterday, but caused no casualties or other property damage as the house was vacant. Al Ra'i newspaper said a similar old building next to it was evacuated for fear it might also cave in.

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A model transfer of technology project

RSS soil study to help engineers design sound building foundations

Text and photos by Ron Cathell, a Times Staff Reporter

N. Jan. 16 — Special equipment for testing and analysis was installed and made use today in the soil laboratory at the Royal Society.

The equipment, worth JD 15,000, is a gift from Britain and is for a three-year joint research project of the Building Materials Research Centre, the Jordanian Society for Building Materials, and the RSS.

The importance of this project is the first application of research for a practical purpose. Dr. Rami Sharif, director of the Building Materials Research Centre, told the Jordanian Society today. "We hope this will be a model for further research between BRE and other institutions."

When the project was last January. When the project expires at the end of the year, the RSS plans to provide maps showing the soil conditions — particularly the clay — in the Amman region. This information is intended to help engineers avoid making foundations either stronger than necessary or not strong enough — a practice which has resulted in unnecessarily high construction costs or insufficient strength.

Information is of increasing importance in the Amman region, where the first city buildings constructed in the area are on a bedrock base. There are few foundation problems as the town grew, and many buildings were strong to have floors added to them.

The city continued to grow and buildings began going up. Hills around Amman, hills topped with clay of varying thicknesses.

Clay absorbs water in the season it swells, and then when it dries, this causes it to lower in the clay's level. Problems arise when clay under buildings is exposed to sun or surface evaporation, which causes it to shrink and rise in that exposed to the sun.

cosmetic and structural problems occur. To compensate, engineers often design unnecessary foundations. But with information to be provided by this will be avoided as engineers will be able to design foundations that will meet the requirements for particular

The staff of the RSS's Building Materials Research Centre will carry out the project during the next two years of the agreement and will continue the research indefinitely.

Though the agreement calls for equipment from the U.K., the exchange of expertise and knowledge is by far more important. The staff will be assisted periodically by British soil experts from the BRE, which can draw on experience in this field accumulated since 1938.

In this way, says Dr. Sharif, the joint research project is a model of the transfer of technology, a function of the RSS often emphasised by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

It was Prince Hassan who initiated the project while on a visit to the U.K. two years ago. He met with officials of the BRE who offered technical assistance.

After a number of RSS and BRE staff exchanges it was discovered that the BRE was an authority on soil mechanics while Jordan was in urgent need, for construction purposes, of information on its soil composition. The result was the joint research project now entering its second year.

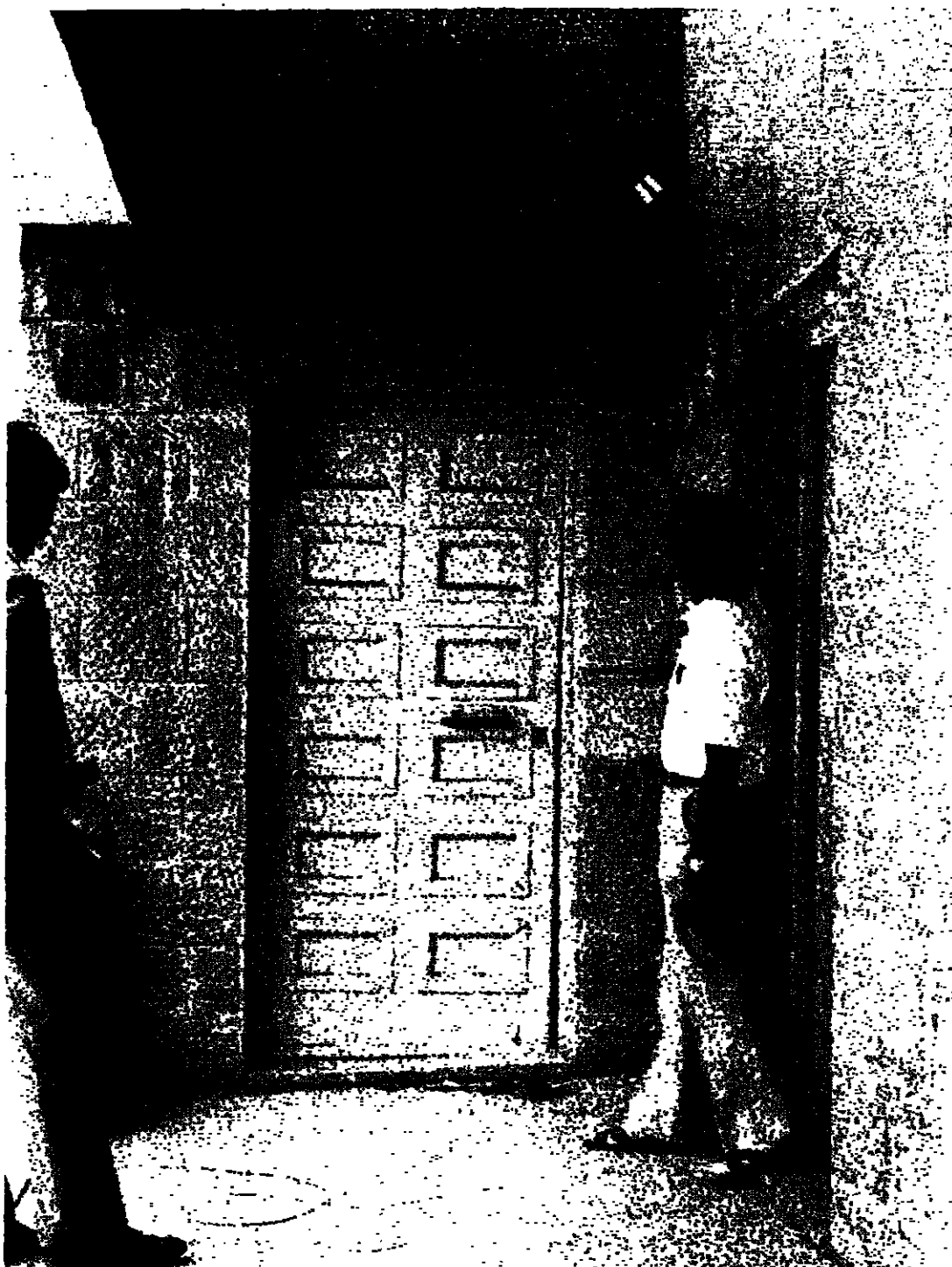
Already there have been several exchanges of technology and staff. The RSS is continually sending its staff from the Building Materials Research Centre to the BRE for special training for this project. And the BRE periodically sends soil experts to review and evaluate the RSS's work. There are now two such experts at the RSS to set up the new equipment and instruct the RSS staff on its use.

"The transfer of technology and the advice we can offer is much more valuable than the equipment," British soil expert Dr. Ian Longworth told the Jordanian Times. "We will be sharing our long experience in this field of research."

Most structures in Britain have been built on clay of varying characteristics. So the U.K. has a history of construction difficulties. It has been forced to overcome. Until 1953 most dwellings were built with foundations only half a metre deep. This resulted in frequent structural cracks. In 1953 authorities passed a regulation that foundations had to be at least one metre deep, and the problem in most cases was solved.

"It is hoped that when enough information is gathered in Jordan the authorities here can adopt a general, simple, regulation similar to Britain's," Dr. Longworth's associate, Dr. Richard Driscoll said. But he admits that this may be difficult, given the widely varying qualities of the clay in Amman and Irbid.

Regulations now call for the results of soil tests to accompany structural designs when contractors apply for building permits for structures of three storeys or more. One and two-storey build-



The crack in the wall and the displacement of the door frame of this house in Irbid was caused by clay swelling with water under the foundation. The floor level at the centre of the house rose 30 centimetres above the surface perimeter of the building. The house was evacuated. (Photo by Dr. Ian Longworth)



Dr. Richard Driscoll adds a weight to the machine that tests the degree of clay swelling and the pressure it causes.

ings do not require soil tests. As the results of the soil research come in, regulations can be adjusted to fit more accurately the soil characteristics of areas.

The project won't be beneficial to Jordan only, but will most likely affect other parts of the Arab World, as the RSS's director of the soil mechanics lab, Dr. Izzeddin Katkhuda, pointed out. "This is the first step in understanding the behaviour of clay in Jordan. By the end of the project, the Building Materials Research Centre will not only have strengthened its soil mechanics lab in staff and equipment, it will have made Jordan the leading Arab country in this field," Dr. Katkhuda said.

The joint research project is being conducted in three stages, being undertaken concurrently. One stage calls for the making of engineering geological maps of Amman and Irbid. Another stage involves monitoring the performance of existing buildings on clay in these two areas. The third stage calls for determining the properties of soil through lab and field tests.

To start with, core samples from two pilot sites, one in Irbid and one in Shmeisani, will be analysed in the lab using the new equipment. One machine will test the strength of dry samples by placing them under carefully controlled pressure. Another machine will measure the size of particles in a certain volume of soil to determine the clay's density. A third machine will measure the swelling



An RSS lab technician prepares for a test with this machine that measures the size of particles in the soil and determines soil density.

of the clay, with different amounts of moisture, as well as the pressure this swelling exerts.

From this it can be determined how much counter-pressure must be applied to resist the swelling — the basis for calculating the required weight and depth of a foundation.

With the results of these tests, the structural quality and safety of Jordan's buildings should be significantly improved in the future.



Prince Hassan addressing the seminar on Islamic thought

Hassan urges sticking to Islamic principles

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened a seminar here today on Islamic thought and the effects of Islamic teaching on the Jordanian society.

Addressing the participants, the Crown Prince said that the Islamic nation is at present being exposed to threats to uproot its cultural identity, as is happening in Arab Palestine.

He added that Jordan has realised this great danger and is confronting it with political wisdom and patience. It has never hesitated to send its forces to defend the Palestinian land and protect Jerusalem.

The Crown Prince called for the maintenance of Islamic principles upon which Jordan has relied since the time of the late King Abdullah.

During the four-day seminar, internal and external factors influencing Islam will be reviewed, along with the role of the international movement for Islamic solidarity in promoting the Palestinian cause.

Taking part in the seminar are a number of Islamic scholars, professors from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University as well as several Ministry of Awqaf officials.

Income tax revenue up 20.8%

By Norah Barger, Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 16 — Jordan collected JD 22.7 million in income tax receipts last year, a 20.8 per cent increase over the JD 18.8 million collected in 1978. Dr. Saleh Khasawneh, director of the Income Tax Department told the Jordan Times today.

While much of the gain can be accounted for by inflation, part of it is a result of improved collection methods implemented during the past year. The bulk of these have been aimed at the most reluctant and hardest to assess group — business taxpayers.

Computerisation of records began last year and all accounts of business taxpayers have been completed. In the process of computerisation, Dr. Khasawneh said, a number of businesses which failed to pay taxes for one or several years in the past came to the department's attention.

It has pressed for the payment of taxes due as long ago as the 1950s. "We are beginning to expand our computerisation to other taxpayers and to expand the sort of information collected," he added.

The department has also started to enforce articles of the tax law, passed in 1964, previously not enforced. One of these is article 37 by which a department employee with a letter from the director can seize accounting books from a business. So far, the department has only had recourse to this article when a taxpayer says he has no documents or submits ones the department suspects and when they are quite sure accurate books do exist.

"Many businessmen keep three sets of books," Dr. Khasawneh

said. "One for the bank, in which profits are inflated in order to get credit more easily, one for the tax department, in which profits are greatly deflated, and one for his wife, in which recorded profits lie somewhere between the two and are usually accurate. We try to get the wife's book."

The tax department this year also issued a list of profit ratios for businesses dealing in a variety of goods and services because so many refused to supply adequate documentation to support the profit levels they claimed to be making. Since many of the profit ratios were higher than what businessmen would like to pay taxes on, many merchants complained to government officials about the list.

The resulting compromise was the creation of a joint committee between the Income Tax Department and the Chamber of Commerce that has the power to reevaluate the price ratio list. The latter placed ads in the papers requesting businesses to submit sufficient documentation on their profit ratios by the end of last year. Results have not yet been tabulated and it is not known whether enough businesses responded properly to change the profit ratios set by the department.

The department has also gone to work on examining its own administrative apparatus in order to increase efficiency. For the first time it has evaluated the productivity of employees in the department. "We need these figures for a scientific administration," Dr. Khasawneh said. "Many of the section heads claim they need more employees, and yet we know we already have ones

who hardly work at all. Figures collected from last year will give us a base to evaluate progress in this matter from year to year as well as to specify where administrative problems lie.

One indicator of any country's effectiveness in deriving revenues from direct income taxes is to compare tax receipts with Gross National Product, the total value of a country's output of goods and services. In Jordan's case, income tax receipts in 1979 are expected to be equivalent to about three per cent of GNP. This ratio has been increasing, although in most developing countries, income tax receipts are equivalent to a greater percentage of GNP. In most industrialised countries, the ratio is usually 10-12 per cent.

"We are working to narrow the gap, but it may be decades before we reach the level of the developed countries," Dr. Khasawneh said. He has in fact in his own time helped advance the cause of income tax which he feels is one of the best tools for fighting inflation and redistributing income.

During the past year he has made a number of speeches at businessmen's clubs. "Many of them still have the idea that the government is Ottoman — taking everything and providing nothing in return," he said. "I tell them that now we have decided to live in communities — not an indigenous concept — we owe something for being a member in one, much as they pay dues for being a member in a club. If occasionally they do not benefit directly from government services financed by taxes they must remember that perhaps sometime in the past or future they have or will benefit."

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be very cold during the night, with a chance of frosty conditions in the morning. There will be a gradual increase in temperature, with some medium and high clouds. Winds will be south-westerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	0	10
Amman	0	10
Aqaba	7	20
Deserts	-1	9
Jordan Valley	2	17

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.50/295.50
U.K. sterling	670.10/674.10
West German mark	169.90/170.90
Swiss franc	184.40/185.50
French franc	72.50/72.90
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	36.40/36.60
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	122.20/122.90
Dutch guilders	153.90/154.80
Belgium franc	104.60/105.20
Swedish crown	70.70/71.10

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,600	1,600	1,600
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	640	5,100	5,050	5,100
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	425	1,600	1,570	1,600
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	100	2,540	2,540	2,540
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	850	9,600	9,600	9,600
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	500	12,100	12,100	12,100
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 10,000	15,445	1,570	1,500	1,570
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	7480	1,950	1,940	1,950
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	195	15,600	15,600	15,600
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	100	10,700	10,700	10,700
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	178	12,450	12,450	12,450
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	940	3,800	3,750	3,800
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1412	2,860	2,850	2,860
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1300	1,350	1,350	1,350
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	81	24,500	24,500	24,500
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	3440	1,410	1,400	1,400
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1375	1,500	1,490	1,500
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	1000	1,020	1,010	1,010
Arab Financial Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	135	10,900	10,850	10,900
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 1,000	80	20,850	20,800	20,850
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	250	1,200	1,200	1,200
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	325	0,810	0,810	0,810
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	3870	0,880	0,870	0,880
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	3184	1,050	1,050	1,050
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	335	3,100	3,100	3,100
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	60	1,960	1,960	1,960
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1686	9,400	9,350	9,450

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1980: JD 109,354

Total number of shares traded: 45,876



Longworth (left) adjusts a mercury weight that provides for a machine that tests the strength of soil core samples.

Soccer championship draws

ROME, Jan. 16 (R)—The seeded West Germans face the unseeded holders, Czechoslovakia, here in the opening match of Europe's Soccer Championship final—a re-run of the final match in Belgrade four years ago. The draw, made here today completed this group with the Dutch and Greeks, leaving the hosts, Italy, to contest Group Two with Belgium, Spain and England. Group matches will be completed in a week when England play Spain in Naples and Italy meet Belgium here on June 18. Group One concludes the previous day when the Dutch, World Cup runners up, clash with the Czechoslovaks in Milan—a repeat of a 1976 semifinal which went to extra time—and the West Germans play Greece in Turin.

Italy, given the inevitable advantage the hosts enjoy, will be formidable. The last time the finals were contested here, the Italians won the title though the Yugoslavs took them to a replay. England, playing in the finals of a major competition for the first time since 1970, open their campaign against Belgium in Turin on June 12.

"I wouldn't say Belgium was easy but I am happy to avoid Italy in the first match," manager Ron Greenwood commented. "Mind you, we play Italy three days later in Turin and that's their best place. Italy have their problems with stars going through a spell of poor club form but as manager Enzo Bearzot says 'once you put on the national jersey, things change.' This time, unlike previous championships, there will be no semifinals. Instead the winner of each group will play for the title. A defeat against Italy, therefore, would probably end interest in the title for England, Spain or Belgium."

In the European Cup, Real Madrid, the outstanding name in the European Cup, are unlikely to find Celtic and easy hurdle as they strive to lift the trophy for the seventh time. While the Scottish national side labour under Jock Stein's managership, Celtic continue to dominate the league scene and are keen to repeat their 1976 European Cup triumph. Hamburg, who put out the talented Soviet side Dinamo Tbilisi—conquerors of former champions Liverpool of England in the first round—must fancy their chances against Hajduk. While Hamburg are bidding strongly to retain the West German title the Yugoslavs have

shown very indifferent league form this season.

The best clash of the round could be the one involving Racing Strasbourg and Ajax. The Dutch champions, winners of the European Cup between 1971 and 1973, have scored freely in the competition this season but they are unlikely to find the French club so obliging in defence. Racing who are attempting to end France's barren record in the European Cup, conceded only one goal in the last round against Czechoslovakia's Dukla Prague. The Cup winners Cup draw paired Barcelona, the holders, against another Spanish side Valencia. Barcelona reached the quarter finals with an 11-2 aggregate victory over Aris Bonnevoie of Luxembourg.

The UEFA Cup draw dominated by West German Clubs but only two of the five-Kaiserslautern and Bayern Munich—will clash. The tie of the round is likely to be between West Germany's Moenchengladbach, the reigning champions, and St. Etienne of France. The first leg matches in all three competitions will be played on March 5 with the return legs on March 19.

India 161 for four

MADRAS, Jan. 16 (R)—Indian skipper Sunil Gavaskar was within sight of his 23rd test century at the close of the second days play in the fifth cricket test against Pakistan here today. India, replying to Pakistan's first innings total of 272 were 161 for four at the close, with Gavaskar 92 not out.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Australia down England in world bowls

MELBOURNE, Jan. 16 (R)—Zimbabwe scored the biggest victory recorded in world bowls when they defeated Japan 63-1 in the triples event on the opening day of the world championships here today.

In contrast, Australia and England were involved in two of the closest matches of the day, with Australia winning their pairs clash 21-20 and England winning the triples match 18-17. ALF Sandcock and Peter Rheuben beat John Bell and Mal Hughes in the pairs after the English bowlers had led 11-9 on the 12th end and 14-12 after 14 ends. The Australians forged into a 20-14 lead with the five ends to play and narrowly held off a rally by Bell and Hughes. The triples battled for four hours before England, coming back from an early deficit of 9-1, edged to victory. South Africa, champions in most of the events, are not competing here, having been barred by the Australian government in accordance with United Nations guidelines. The strong Hong Kong pair of George Souza and Australian-born Eric Liddell, who won the gold medal in the Commonwealth Games event in Edmonton 1978, swamped Scotland's Willie Wood and Alex McIntosh 29-9. But Scotland hit back by winning the triples match 17-16.

Taiwan to appeal court decision

TAIPEI, Jan. 16 (R)—The nationalist Chinese Olympic Committee said today it would appeal against a Lausanne court's rejection of its claim to compete in next month's Winter Olympics

in Lake Placid under the nationalist Chinese flag. The committee's chairman Shen Chia-Ming said he expected a speedy ruling from a higher court in Lausanne, where the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has its headquarters. The decision the Lausanne district civil court did not mean that the IOC had won the right to make the Chinese change their name to "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee" and stop using the national flag, anthem and emblems at Olympic ceremonies. Shen said he declined to disclose what steps his committee would take if the court ruling was upheld.

British football results

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R)—Results of British football matches played last night were:
English Football Association Cup third round replay: Fulham, Blackburn one.

English Division Three: Grimsby two, Reading one.
Anglo-Scottish Cup semi-final second leg: Morton zero, Bristol City one. (Bristol City won on aggregate 3-2).
Both English Football League cup semi-final first legs became victims of snow and ice.

West Indies defeat England

ADELAIDE, Jan. 16 (R)—The West Indies beat England by resounding 107 runs here today in the one-day cricket international to qualify for the finals of the World Series Cup. England had already reached the finals and will meet the West Indies in best-of-three series starting on Jan. 20 in Melbourne.

Annual tennis rankings

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (R)—Sweden's Bjorn Borg was named number one men's tennis player in the annual rankings of World Tennis Magazine released today. Other top players are: 2. Jimmy Connors (U.S.); 3. Jimmy Connors (U.S.); 4. Vitas Gerulaitis (U.S.); 5. Roscoe Tanner (U.S.); 6. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina).

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LONDON—This special set of stamps, depicting well-known birds and in Britain, Europe or North America, has been issued by the Post Office to mark the centenary of the Wildlife Protection Act which many wild birds in Britain owe their existence. They were issued yesterday, the first British stamps of the new year. The 10p depicts a Kingfisher (typically British); the 11½p, a Dipper (found throughout Europe); the 13p, a Moorhen (an international favourite and particularly in North America) and the 15p, a Yellow Wagtail, designed by wildlife artist Michael Warren, the subjects have been chosen for their regional habitat. (COI photo)

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to make long-range plans that could give you added income in the days ahead. A time when you can make interesting decisions and get desired results.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to handle any civic duties left unattended, then follow suggestions of influential persons and get excellent results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Persevere with that new project you started since it can yield fine benefits. Don't jeopardize your position with higher-ups.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle regular duties well and then you can take on more responsibilities later. Steer clear of trouble.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be more supportive of a wise and loyal associate and establish more goodwill between you. Think constructively.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A couple of persons who have been around you for a long time could be of service to you, to take advantage of this. Be wise.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study regular recreation you engage in and forget those that are not worthwhile. Come to a better understanding with a close tie.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to improve conditions at home. Don't take on new enterprises until you have completed the old ones. Stay healthy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Having a more modern approach in personal dealings makes you more popular now. Sidestep one who wants to make trouble.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get rid of obligations early and wisely, even if you have to make only partial payments. Handle business matters wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what your greatest aims are and go after them to the exclusion of everything else. Show more loyalty to family members.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Think before you speak, or you could find yourself in a lot of trouble.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Confer with experts who can help you gain more of the aims you have in mind. Relax at home tonight and keep out of trouble.



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PYLAP

DUHMI

CALPEA

ESSMYT



HOW THE MANICURIST KEPT HER CLIENT'S HANDS FROM GETTING ROUGH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: SHE

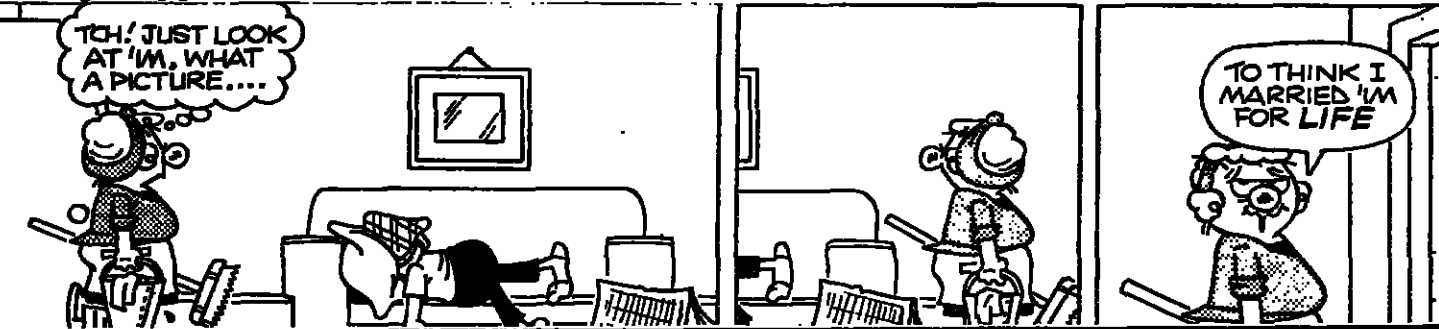
Yesterday's Jumbles: BEGUN LANKY MADMAN BECALM

Answer: Defeats royalty in a card game—AN ACE

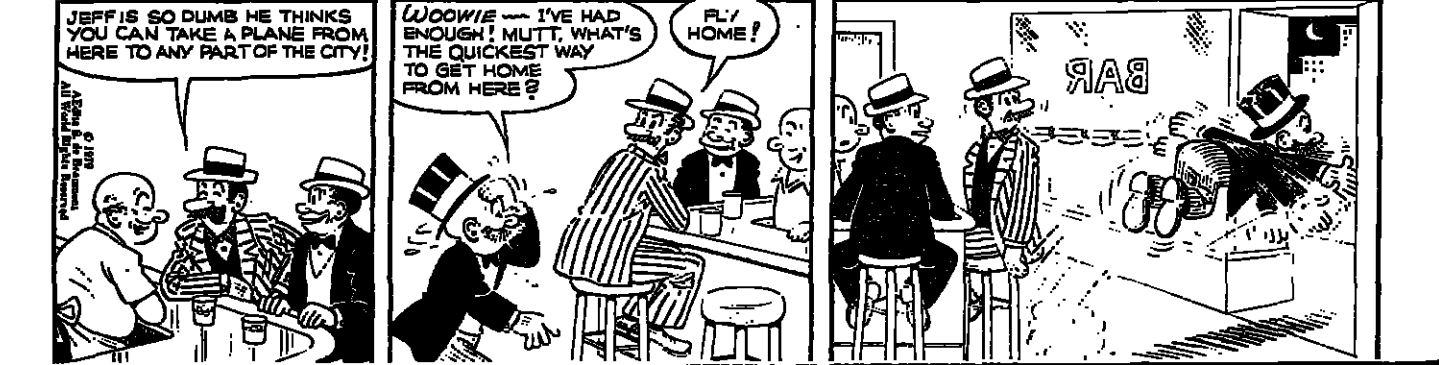
Peanuts



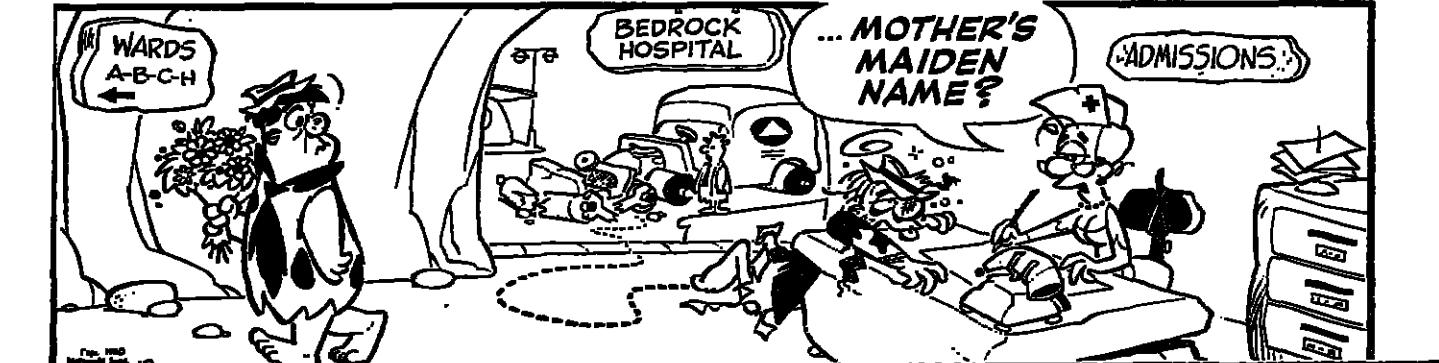
Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



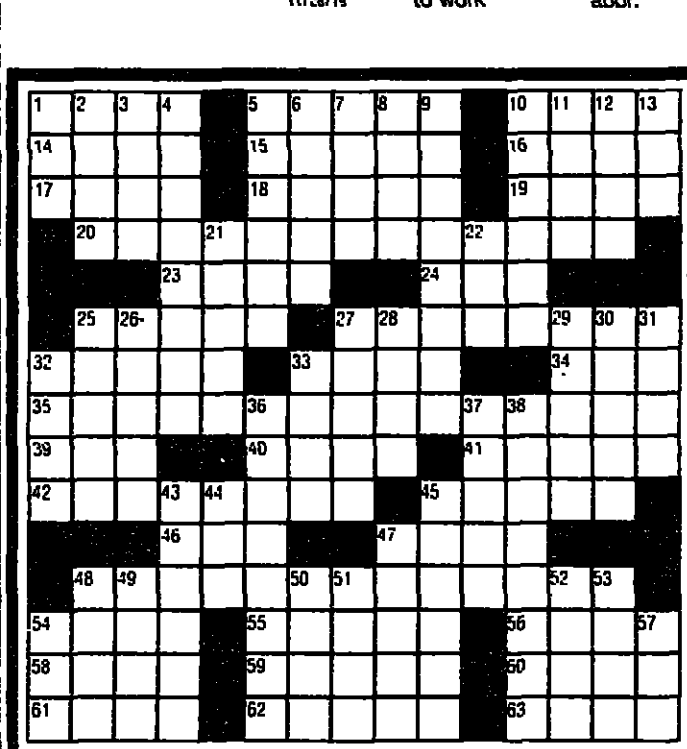
Flintstones



THE Daily Crossword

by William Landis

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Japanese general	27 Pendulum	54 Have an effect (with 4D)	13 Potato bud
5 Pop orders	32 Accrue	55 Like an otary	21 Precept
10 He	33 Family member	56 Sacred bull	22 Ballpoint
14 "— the Mood."	34 Abner	58 Undeviating phrase	25 Flasco
15 Egar item	35 Restart	59 Underhanded	26 Cogent
16 "Now — me down..."	39 Rich Man	60 Took the bus	27 Stocking-cap
17 Banquet	40 Name of many a pope	61 Chic end of London	28 Responsibility
18 Indy entrant	41 Insect stage	62 Full up	29 Wait
19 up (gauge)	42 Mail people	63 River in Belgium	30 Calls up
20 Hindsight aid	45 Dutch coins	DOWN	31 Specialty act
23 Fix	46 Cap. Hill	1 33 A. Sp.	32 Nile bird
24 Word on a wedding notice	47 Collections	2 Atlanta arena	33 Sale stipulation
25 Jive talk	48 Uses hind-sight	3 Aladdin's do-all	36 Candor
		4 See 54A	37 Public disorders
		5 Arose	38 Agent
		6 Portrayer of Charlie Chan	39 Upstart
		7 Van	40 Modemist
		8 Part of USA; abbr.	41 Gave away legally
		9 Musical piece	42 Glove
		10 Gave wrong information	43 Lay away
		11 Others, to Caesar	44 out (stretches)
		12 Not inclined to work	45 Andrews of films
			46 Pluck
			47 Grandiose poetry
			48 Team
			49 Kittenish sound
			50 Homily; abbr.



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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1979 by Chicago Tribune

West vulnerable. South

NORTH
♠ 542
♥ K 1032
♦ 54
♣ Q 1073

EAST
♠ A J 106
♥ J 4
♦ K J 106
♣ A J 86

SOUTH
♠ K 73
♥ A Q 9876
♦ A 8
♣ K 4

Declarer: Five of ♠.

The names Kaplan and y have graced many a edge column. Here they are ain—but with a difference. is time the stars are not gar and Norman, but their her halves, Betty and rly, who are responsible for 's hand from the recent ramer National Champion- p held at the Hilton Hotel Las Vegas.

Betty Kaplan's jump to ee hearts on the North id was preemptive—after ouble, the only strong ac- as are a redouble or a

jump shift. Undaunted, Judy Kay judged that there should be play for four hearts despite the fact that both black kings are badly placed. Since West did not want to lead away from any of his tenaces, he opted for a trump lead. Declarer won in her hand with the queen and led to the king of hearts in dummy to draw the last trump. Now a club to the king lost to the ace, and West speedily shifted to a diamond.

Declarer grabbed the ace of diamonds, finessed the ten of clubs successfully and discarded a diamond on the queen of clubs. A diamond ruff completed the groundwork for a loser-on-loser play, designed to avoid the loss of three spade tricks. A trump to the ten provided the entry to dummy for a lead of—no, not a spade—a club. When East failed to follow to the trick, as seemed probable because of West's takedown double, the contract became a sure thing. Declarer simply discarded a spade from her hand, allowing West to win the club trick.

West did not enjoy the prospect of having the lead. If he returned a diamond, declarer would ruff in dummy while discarding a spade from her hand. So he tried ace and another spade, but now declarer scored the king of spades for her tenth trick.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

4:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
7:50 Cairo (EA)
7:55 Baghdad
8:00 Ras Al Khaima, Bahrain
8:00 Muscat, Doha (RJGP)
8:30 Damascus
8:30 Kuwait
10:30 Beirut
10:30 Kuwait (BA)
11:05 Riyadh (SDI)
12:05 Kuwait (KAC)
13:50 Cairo (EA)
16:00 Houston, New York
17:00 Agaba
18:15 Cairo
18:25 London
18:45 Rome
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:30 Doha, Kuwait
22:00 London, Damascus (BA)
00:45 Cairo
05:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES

5:40 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt
6:00 Damascus
7:30 Beirut
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:55 Cairo (EA)
10:00 Rome
10:30 Athens, Madrid
11:00 New York, Amsterdam
11:25 London (BA)
12:00 Vienna, London
12:05 Riyadh (SDI)
12:30 Paris
13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:45 Cairo (EA)
15:00 Agaba
19:30 Cairo
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:00 Jeddah
21:30 Doha, Kuwait
21:45 Cairo (EA)
23:00 Cairo (EA)

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:10 Children's programme
6:40 Arabic programme
7:40 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Local programme
10:30 Varieties
11:15 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:40 Eva 2000
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Survivors
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week
Ride on Ronnel

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 The World of Philip Marlowe
11:00 Signing off
12:00 Signing on and News Headlines
12:03 Radiotheque
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Radiotheque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Music
14:30 Country Music

15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Easy Listening
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points
17:30 Radiotheque
18:00 American Concerts
18:30 Story Time
18:45 Arabic Music
19:01 News Bulletin
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT

04:00 Newswest
04:30 Music for the Harpichord
04:45 Financial News; Reflections
05:00 News; 24 Hours
05:30 Classical Record Review
05:45 World Today
06:00 Newswest
06:30 Smash of the Day
07:00 News; 24 Hours
07:30 Think of a Number
07:45 Network U.K.
08:00 News; Reflections
09:00 News; Press Review
09:30 Financial News
09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 The House at Posh Corner
10:00 Discovery
10:30 My Music
11:00 News; News about Britain
11:15 Think of a Number
11:30 Business Matters
12:00 Radio Newswest
12:15 Top Twenty
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News; 24 hours

13:30

Network U.K.
13:45 Pegasus's Yours
14:30 DJ Roundtable
15:00 Radio Newswest
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News; Commentary
16:15 Lady of the Casseus
16:45 News; Play Choice
17:15 Discover
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News; News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newswest
18:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral
19:00 Outlook; News Summary
19:30 Stock Market
19:45 Classical Record Review
20:00 News; 24 Hours
20:30 A Jolly Good Show
21:15 User Newsletter
21:30 In the Muntaine
22:00 Business Matters
22:30 News; World Today
22:45 Book Choice
23:30 Financial News; Reflections
23:45 Sports Round-up
24:00 News; Commentary

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	3709
Goehe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	34049
Hava Arts Centre	65195
Houston Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41783
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65111
Citadel Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence (emergency)	24301-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah (city patrol) rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLIA)	55208
Jordan Television	75111
Radio, English Section	74124
Fire station, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hamra Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'ir Art Gallery	228-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	353-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	353-401
British Cultural Centre	333-504
German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	333-932
French Cultural Centre	330-694
Kabkab Theatre	257-016
National Museum	112-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Umma Art Gallery	334-619
Zaharwa Public Library	111-318
West German Cultural Institute	224-945

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-887
Fire headquarters	91
Information	95-97
Municipal water service	113-500

OUT & ABOUT

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at and best Chinese restaurant in Jordan. Jabel Amman First Circle, Tel. 21083. Jabel Hussein behind Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Jabel Lubdibeh, Hawoz Circle, Tel. 30646. Zarqa Cinema Nasr Street Tel. 82011. Northern Marks / Nagawa Entrance, Northern Hashemi / Nagawa Circle, Wahdat near the Housing Bank, Irbid Hashemi Street / Al Himneh road.

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Australia, Japan agree Dangers stemming from situation in Afghanistan 'extraordinarily serious'

CANBERRA, Jan. 16 (R)—Australian and Japanese Prime Ministers Malcolm Fraser and Masayoshi Ohira today agreed that the dangers stemming from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan were "extraordinarily serious," Australian officials said.

Both men also agreed there should be a strong reaction from the non-communist world to the Soviet Union so that the United States would not feel isolated in its responses to the crisis, the officials said.

Mr. Ohira, 69, flew here yesterday for three days of talks with Australian leaders and the first

round, with Mr. Fraser, was dominated by the Afghan situation, officials said.

The two men believe steps should be taken to ensure Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and make similar moves in future too costly for Moscow to contemplate, officials said.

They added the two leaders also



Malcolm Fraser

agreed that the Soviet moves had serious implications for the Third World and Muslim countries and that further military moves into Iran, with a view to gaining a warm-water port, could not be ruled out.

Mr. Ohira, whose government has so far reacted with restraint to the Soviet action, said Japan was now considering taking a stronger stand against Moscow over Afghanistan.

Mr. Ohira did not elaborate on what steps Tokyo might take but possible options are cuts in Japanese exports of high technology goods or in Japanese financing of development projects in Siberia.

Australian officials were surprised by the strength of Mr. Ohira's remarks on the dangers of the Soviet action, they said.

Mr. Ohira said there was a growing view in Japan that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was motivated by broader ambitions.

Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fraser will later discuss other world trouble spots as well as bilateral trade, particularly Japan's need for Australian energy resources in the coming decade.

that refugees who had recently arrived had said people were being registered in Vietnam for departure.

Mr. Palmieri forecast that some flow of Indochinese refugees would continue until deprivation and repression stopped in their home countries, and that it could create a serious crisis for South-east Asia.

He also warned that more than 500,000 Kampuchean on the Thai border could become refugees seeking resettlement elsewhere unless problems in their battle-torn home country reached quick solution.

He was speaking before leaving for Japan after surveying the refugee situation in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong and the Philippines, and inspecting a refugee processing centre near Manila scheduled to take the first of 50,000 refugees from the region next Monday while they await resettlement elsewhere.

U.S. assured Vietnam won't force refugees from country

MANILA, Jan. 16 (R)—Vietnam has assured the United States there was not going to be renewed flow of refugees forced out of the country, Mr. Victor Palmieri, U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, said today.

The Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Bangkok had assured him it was keeping its pledge not to force out refugees, Mr. Palmieri told a press conference.

He said the Vietnamese had denied reports from Hong Kong that criminal syndicates were again being allowed to organise traffic in refugees wanting to leave Vietnam.

Hong Kong Government sources reported on Monday that Hong Kong had received strong indications that criminal syndicates which organised the financing of last year's Vietnamese refugee exodus were being reactivated to prepare for a new wave of "boat people."

The Hong Kong sources said

Rhodesia's white minority still holds big administrative cards

By Alan Cowell
SALISBURY, Jan. 16 (R)—Despite the momentous changes convulsing Rhodesia, Britain's new governor, Lord Soames, seems to have done little to strip the white minority of its pivotal role in running the war-battered colony.

Salisbury's armed forces seem as free as ever to patrol the bushlands, although their Patriotic Front guerrilla foes have largely reported to Commonwealth-monitored ceasefire assembly points.

Of great concern to black nationalists is the retention of martial law over 90 per cent of the country.

British officials say that martial law courts have ceased to operate and that the emergency regulations will be lifted if the ceasefire, now in its third fragile week, holds.

But until martial law is lifted, nationalists say, Lord Soames is effectively presiding over a system designed specifically to counter the activities of the Patriotic Front, led by Messrs. Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Information, too, is still controlled in part by the Rhodesians. The daily military communiqués that once chronicled the war with clinical terseness now pass through Government House, Lord Soames' headquarters.

But while the language has been modified, the information presented in them stems exclusively

from the Rhodesian police and security forces, British sources said.

There is little doubt that the governor's apparent unwillingness to exert his authority in these areas has troubled the Patriotic Front leaders.

The status of the armed forces in particular has jolted the guerrillas.

Under the Lancaster House agreement at last year's London peace talks, the guerrillas had been expecting their Salisbury foes to be confined to their bases in the run-up to next month's pre-independence elections.

The peace agreement also provides, however, for Lord Soames to authorise any of the forces "at his disposal" to operate. In many areas this authorisation has been given, granting the Rhodesians virtual carte blanche, since the monitoring force has no way of commanding them.

While the Salisbury, white-led forces are under orders to try to avoid their one-regular battles with guerrillas, seven Patriotic Front men were killed last week in a Rhodesian military operation that technically was carried out under Lord Soames' authority.

The incident happened near Lupane in the remote west of the country when Rhodesian police, also under the British governor's authority, ran into a group of 28 guerrillas.

The Patriotic Front men, from Mr. Nkomo's ZIPRA (Zimbabwe

Peoples Revolutionary Army) refused to lay down their arms under a post-ceasefire amnesty and 17 of them commandeered a Commonwealth force bus and drove off.

Mr. Nkomo says they were heading for one of the 14 Commonwealth-monitored assembly points where some



Lord Soames

21,000 guerrillas had already gathered.

But British officials, quoting information from the Rhodesians, say they were heading in the opposite direction. No Commonwealth monitors were on hand when the seven were killed. One by police at a road-block and the other six in an army follow-up, according to the officials.

Mr. Nkomo, in an emotional press conference when he returned home from three years in exile last Sunday, cited the incident as evidence that the Commonwealth force, numbering 1,300 men, is too small to keep the bitterly hostile sides apart.

Patriotic Front complaints also extend to the continuing detention of political prisoners despite the governor's promise to free them. At least 17 out of 28 cases are still under review, British officials say, but give no time for their release.

But while the guerrillas have many objections to Lord Soames'

Thieves escape from Rome airport with over \$2m cash

ROME, Jan. 16 (R)—Audacious thieves posing as ground staff at Rome's Fiumicino Airport stopped a Swissair DC-9 airliner about to take off for Zurich today and got away with more than \$2 million in cash from its baggage hold, police said.

The two thieves, dressed as airport workers and driving a van with airport markings, got into the service area by smashing the lock on an unguarded gate, police said.

They radioed the plane, then rolling far out on the airfield, that it appeared to have a fuel leak and ordered the pilot to stop for a check.

When it did so they forced open the baggage hold, grabbed a bag containing the cash and fled. The van was later found abandoned by the airport fence, and police said the thieves appeared to have got clean away.

Minutes after the theft, the plane left for Zurich, with its pilot unaware from start to finish that the theft was taking place.

The thieves, after taking the bag, radioed "all okay" and the plane, after receiving clearance, turned onto the runway and took off.

Only minutes later, the Rome control tower, surprised by what seemed to be an irregular procedure by technicians, began inquiries.

Swissair refused to comment on the theft, but informed sources said the bag had been loaded into the plane by Securmat, a company specialising in shipments of valuable cargoes.

Police believe the theft must have been organised by airport employees who knew the jewels were on the plane.

Gold price soars, dollar holds steady

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R)—The price of gold reached a staggering new record of \$765 an ounce on hectic European bullion markets today.

Gold, which was rising in value because of worldwide fears about political tensions over Iran and Afghanistan, was set at this figure during the regular price-fixing session on the London market this morning.

The price was \$30 an ounce up on the Hong Kong close earlier today and more than \$80 above yesterday afternoon's fix in London.

Yet, despite the gold fever, the foreign exchange markets, where paper currency is bought and sold, were stable. The dollar held its own against most major currencies, advancing against some.

The rush for gold is mainly by large buyers who have been moving at least some of their investments from paper currency to precious metals, seeking a safe haven from troubled times.

But ordinary people were also reported trying to buy gold. There have been queues in West Germany, France and Britain of people trying to obtain gold coins. A brisk trade also has been reported in precious-metal trinkets in Asia and the Middle East.

The price of silver, following gold, also hit record levels today.

It went to \$49 an ounce in Europe, compared with yesterday's closing price of \$45.

Free market platinum followed the trend, reaching a new record of \$900 an ounce, compared with yesterday's peak of \$860 in Europe.

Dealers on the gold bullion markets cited two other factors, besides the general background of anxiety, which contributed to gold's latest dramatic jump in price.

One was news of Yugoslav President Tito's ill health, and the other was a remark yesterday by United States Treasury Secretary William Miller that the Treasury had no plans for gold auctions at this time.

Dealers think his remarks rule out of the possibility that the Carter administration would move to stabilise the price of gold through sales of the metal.

Foreign students demonstrate in Peking against Soviet intervention

PEKING, Jan. 16 (R)—About 30 foreign students in Peking demonstrated outside the gates of the Soviet embassy today and burnt a Soviet flag in protest against Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

The students, from at least 12 different countries, marched to the embassy carrying posters and chanting slogans calling for the Soviet military forces to withdraw from Afghanistan.

No Chinese took part in the demonstration.

Soviet officials inside the embassy gates took photographs of the students.

"A lot of people thought the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was really horrible, so we decided

at a meeting at the end of last week to hold the march to show our protest," one Norwegian student said.

"Many other students wanted to come, but they were afraid, especially people from Third World countries," she added.

The demonstrators included students from Canada, France, Greece, Pakistan, the United States, Tunisia, Britain, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Australia and Belgium.

They said that Chinese students at the Peking Languages Institute had helped them write out the posters in Chinese, but had refused to take part in the demonstration.

dependence on the Rhodesian administrative machinery, they have taken few steps to put their own case.

Informed sources said some of the Front's main black African backers, the "frontline" states, had been angered at the seeming apathy of Patriotic Front officials when it comes to asserting their cause or publicising their complaints about the Rhodesians.

On the surface, little has changed since Lord Soames' arrival last month. The Zimbabwe Rhodesia flag designed by outgoing premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa still flutters aloft over the capital and Rhodesian military aircraft, supposedly on training missions, howl over the city.

British authorities refer such sensitive issues as visa requests from neighbouring African states to the Rhodesian authorities.

Visiting journalists are still handed copies of the Draconian censorship rules drawn up under

the old white administration and correspondents here must still check in with the Rhodesian authorities once a month to renew "temporary employment permits."

Black nationalists say Lord Soames' apparent reluctance to inject his authority into everyday Rhodesian life reflects overall British unwillingness to become too embroiled in the affairs of its colony.

"They want to come here, organise the elections and get out quickly. They don't care what happens afterwards. All they are interested in is washing their hands of the matter," Patriotic Front officials said.

British officials challenge this view. "We have come here to make sure there are free and fair elections held under peaceful conditions before independence. We have not come here to alter the fabric of Rhodesian life," one said.

World News Briefs

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (R)—Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney was detained by customs officers for possessing marijuana when he arrived at Tokyo Airport from New York today, the airport customs office said. A spokesman for the office said that about 220 grammes of marijuana were found when customs officers inspected his suitcase soon after his arrival for a performance tour. The 37-year-old musician, now leader of the group Wings, was later handed over to the regional narcotics control office in Tokyo for further questioning on suspicion of violating the customs and the marijuana control laws, the spokesman said. He was accompanied by his wife Linda and four children, and members of Wings for a tour of 11 performances, starting later this month. It was his first visit to Japan since he came here in June 1966 as member of the Beatles.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (R)—A visit to India by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, expected to take place later this month, has been postponed, an official spokesman said today. He said Mr. Gromyko would visit New Delhi in the near future, but not this month because of India's heavy diplomatic programme. The spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Gromyko was due here sometime between Jan. 22 and the end of the month for an exchange of views on matters of mutual concern, among which the Afghan crisis was likely to have figured prominently. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is due in New Delhi next week on an official visit and several other foreign leaders are expected to attend a three-week long United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference opening in the Indian capital next Monday.

KARACHI, Jan. 16 (R)—The wife and daughter of Pakistan's executed ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were transferred today to their home in Larkana north of Karachi, to serve a further three months under house arrest. Iranian-born Mrs. Nurzar Bhutto and daughter Benazir were detained last October when army ruler General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq cancelled general elections. They have spent much of the last two-and-a-half years of military rule under house arrest. The regime served a new detention order on them two-and-a-half years of military rule under house arrest. The regime served a new detention order on them two days ago. The Sind High Court fixed a final hearing for Feb. 3 on their petitions challenging their detention.

PEKING, Jan. 16 (R)—Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will go to Pakistan on Friday for a four-day visit, diplomatic sources said yesterday. The visit follows a week-long trip to China by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown during which China and the United States agreed on appropriate steps to strengthen other countries in Southwest Asia in the light of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. Details on what steps China might take have not been spelled out.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 16 (R)—A mixed congregation of nearly 200 people walked out of a suburban Johannesburg church this week when the minister refused to hold a funeral service because there were blacks and Indians present. An impromptu service led by the undertaker was then held at the graveside. The widow of a white factory worker, Mrs. Robina Smith, said the minister at the NHH Dutch Reformed Church had stormed in and abruptly demanded that the 100 or so blacks and Indians present must leave. "Something exploded inside me and I left the church in protest. My three sons and everyone else followed," she said, adding: "We told this unmannered and inhumane minister that the blacks and Indians were most definitely going to stay." Most of the people present were fellow workers of her husband. A spokesman for the NHH, one of three branches of the Dutch Reformed Church, said it was the church's policy that different race groups attended different services and it was exceptional for a person of one colour to attend a service held for people of another colour. The Dutch Reformed Church is South Africa's largest white religious group.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (R)—Eight cabinet ministers today were given additional responsibilities pending expansion of the new Indian Government headed by Premier Indira Gandhi, an official communiqué said. The decision to temporarily allocate vacant portfolios to ministers sworn in on Monday means that Mrs. Gandhi has no plans to expand her 22-member government in the immediate future. No minister was named for the defence portfolio which Mrs. Gandhi will continue to hold.

ANKARA, Jan. 16 (R)—A convict in the central Anatolian province of Kayseri is now the proud owner of the jail where he is serving a 18-month sentence for carrying an unlicensed firearm. The Turkish daily Gumaydin said the convict paid 750,000 Turkish lira (about \$15,000) for the two-storey prison building in the town of Incesu, which the Justice Ministry had been leasing from the previous owner for the last ten years. The new owner told Gumaydin: "I now feel really at home." He added that he would not renew the ministry lease after he was freed, but would set up a business in the building making sausages, for which the province is famous.

UAW president throws weight behind Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (R)—Senator Edward Kennedy's election campaign was given a boost yesterday when the leader of the giant United Auto Workers' Union (UAW) gave Mr. Kennedy his backing.

Union President Douglas Fraser told the Washington Press Club: "The 1980 presidential election is a referendum on leadership. Senator Kennedy can best lead America in the '80s." He said President Carter had defaulted on his 1976 campaign promises, capitulating to Congress on energy and tax issues.

He acknowledged that Mr. Kennedy faced an uphill fight in challenging Mr. Carter for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination this year. "I choose to endorse him now, at a difficult point in his campaign, because he is right on the issues," he said.

His endorsement was a personal one, but it seemed certain to have wider ramifications for his union, which has 1.5 million members. Simultaneously with Mr. Fraser's announcement, the union released a 16-page brochure full of praise for Mr. Kennedy. It was being mailed to 50,000 UAW members in Iowa.

Democrats in Iowa will take the first step next Monday towards choosing delegates to the party's presidential nominating convention. Senator Kennedy enjoyed a substantial lead in Iowa after he announced his candidacy, but recent polls have shown him trailing President Carter badly.

Mr. Fraser's endorsement of Mr. Kennedy followed a similar statement Monday by Mr. Fred Krow, president of the 235,000-member Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks.

The UAW has differed sharply with the Carter administration on one issue it considers vital, national health insurance, favouring Senator Kennedy's more comprehensive approach.

The UAW's endorsement of Mr. Kennedy was offset slightly yesterday when another major union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, called on its 405,000 members to support re-election of President Carter. The union referred to Mr. Carter as "a receptive ear, a compassionate soul, and an active advocate."

'The meltdown in the wax factory'

Until 1978, it seemed as if the boom in the record business would last forever, but it has dived into recession as spectacularly as it hit the heights. The music men refer to the slump as "the meltdown in the wax factory". Bob Meredith looks at how the meltdown started.

The world record industry is in a spin.

Global sales for the industry, estimated at \$3½ billion, have slumped sharply, in some areas by as much as 40 per cent. Major producers like CBS, Decca and EMI have shown dramatic reductions in record division profits.

Expense accounts have been slashed; staff has been made redundant.

The reasons are legion: rising production costs, piracy and a changing demographic structure which is changing traditional markets.

"There was a belief that the industry was recession-proof," said a spokesman at CBS records. "Now we are all going through a reappraisal. The cake is going to have to be cut up in a different way."

The five years up to 1978 were a boom time for the industry with average growth of 20 per cent a year. There was even talk in the entertainment industry of music becoming bigger than films.

But the 1978 turnaround began at Christmas, traditionally the peak sales period, and continued during the first nine months of 1979.

CBS blamed its record division for a 47 per cent first quarter drop in post tax profits.

EMI's record division, which turned a \$16.5 million profit in first half 1978-79 accounts, showed a \$14.6 million loss in the second half, leaving it only just in the black for the year. This was a factor contributing to the agreement by EMI management, early in November, to a \$169 million takeover bid by the giant electronics manufacturing firm Thorn.

And late in October, Decca, announced that its record division, which showed a loss of £1.6 million to March 1979, had been sold to Polygram, the Siemens/Philips joint venture, for an undisclosed sum.

The barometer of the slump has been the \$4 billion a year American record industry, where LP sales are down an estimated 40 per cent—a disaster referred to in the trade as "the meltdown in the wax factory."

One thousand of the 14,000 employees in the U.S. industry have been made redundant.

The problems are fundamental, going right back to the rapidly escalating cost of materials. Vinyl, selling at \$105 a ton ten years ago, hit \$500 this summer and continues to climb with every oil price hike. The cost of cardboard for sleeves inexorably inches upward with rising world pulp prices.

Rights contracts have skyrocketed. At one time performers might have got royalties of 1.5 per cent, but today the blockbuster stars have formed their own record labels and negotiate distribution deals with the majors which can fetch them up to 25 per cent of the gross.

Some industry specialists say that anything over 20 per cent means a loss to the companies, but they continue to sign name groups at such prices in order to enhance label prestige.

Tax increases have boosted album prices through the psychological \$5 barrier in Britain, while in France there is a 33 per cent luxury tax on records which puts them in the same category as pornography and caviar.

All this comes at a time of market resistance, when inflation and unemployment have squeezed the

disposable income of potential buyers.

Piracy and bootlegging are a consequence and a cause in the hastening industry decline. Pirates can produce illegal copies of hits for a fraction of the cost to recording companies with their massive overheads for advertising, studio costs and royalties.

Music theft, professional and amateur, is said to cost the record industry some £5 million a day. Much of it is done by otherwise law-abiding citizens who copy records at home and do not realise that it is an infringement of international copyright law.

But the FBI claims that professional racketeers have moved into counterfeit records. And in the Far East an estimated 80 per cent of all discs and tapes on sale are said to be illegal copies.

"We call it the rape of the tape," says Mr. Stephen Neary, director of the Southeast Asia office of the International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms.

Record companies spend some £30 million a year to finance investigation of the thefts.

"If it carries on at the same rate, there will not be a record industry to protect in five years," Mr.

Neary has said.

There are two types of organised theft which are thought to cost the industry about £500 million a year. Bootlegging is the unauthorised recording of a live or broadcast performance. Piracy is the duplication for sale of an existing recording without the consent of the copyright owner.

British Phonographic Industry Ltd. (BPI), the U.K. trade association, broke up a major bootleg ring last summer which involved American imports being manufactured in Holland and sold in Britain by mail order. Their break came after an undercover investigator, passing himself off as a bootlegger, succeeded in arranging for the pressing and sale of 2,000 illegal David Bowie albums.

The trouble is that the maximum fine is £400 per transaction with an option of two years imprisonment. But, as no one has ever been imprisoned, the BPI pursues its case by injunction and damages. During the past six years, they have brought an average of 100 suits a year.

The FBI claims to have some 700 cases under investigation at any one time, has been achieving about 100 convictions a year. In one sweep coordinated in

five states, "hundreds of thousands" of pirate tapes and records were seized.

The worst areas, though, are the least policed—the Far and Middle East and Africa.

Mr. Neary suggests that in Singapore alone there are some 30 major pirates grossing many millions of dollars in illegal export sales. The situation in some countries is so bad that legitimate sale returns are not even reported to the International Federation.

But an even more devastating toll of music sales is taken by the amateur who may cost the industry as much as \$1.5 billion a year.

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, 47 per cent of all purchasers of blank cassettes use them to tape records borrowed from friends; 49 per cent use them to tape music from radio or television.

"What the consumer doesn't realise is that it is illegal. Even if he doesn't sell the tapes or even play them to anyone else, he could be prosecuted," says Mr. Richard Robinson, spokesman for BPI.

Numerous suggestions have been canvassed to win back for artists and record companies royalties lost in this way.

A copyright levy on all tape hardware. Germany has added five per cent to the sale price of all recorders and passes the proceeds to the recording industry.

A levy on blank cassettes. It is argued that the price of blanks should be increased from present levels of £5 apiece, the same as the price of an album.

Home recording licences. In Britain at the moment, individuals can buy licences costing £1.50 a year to record at home. A grand total of 10,000 of these were sold

in 1978 by the Mechanical Copyright Protection Society. The B would like to see this fee increase to a minimum £10 a year though recognises that this might cut even those who now register demur. The BPI is also press for large notices to be printed on record sleeves warning buyers that copying constitutes an infringement of copyright.

Electronic spoiler system. Recording companies are researching methods to make impossible to record off air or copy discs and tapes. To date the systems they have come with have either distorted sound of the original or have been capable of being bypassed. A laser-read, digitalised record set around this, but the technology for this generation of recording equipment is still only in development stage.

But more worrying for industry than any of the immediate problems are long-term market prospects. Ninety per cent of all business pop records which are bought by the young. In America, which commands 40 per cent of the world market, the big bull record-buying teenagers off the industry fed in the Sixth dispirited.

Census figures show that between 1970 and 1978, the number of Americans between 14 and 19 rose by only five per cent, the number of five to 14-year-olds—tomorrow's buyers—actually dropped per cent.

Unless something can be done to boost purchasing power, and piracy in the developed world, the record industry, singing the blues, will be wailing.